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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

HOW TO APPLY THE UNCLAIMED BOUNTY.

Argument of Rev. Alexander Crummell of this City before the House Committee of Education and Labor, January 29th.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The very first thing to be noticed in the consideration of the subject before us is the vast, intricate problem of Negro life in this country. The main feature of it is the divorce of the black race from all the great activities of the land. It is a state of divorcement from the mercantile life of the country; from the scientific life of the land; from its literary life; and from its social life. The principle of caste pervades the entire status of black life throughout this entire country.

But fixed, positive, persistent, yea, malignant as at times this feeling of repugnance shows itself, it is impossible to keep the black man in a position of caste. No matter what may be the purpose of the power-holding class in this nation; no matter what may be the design or determination of the white race; no particular class can be put in a designated position and kept there. For there are tendencies in the institutions of this land, in its fundamental principles, in its active spirit, to break down such a determination.

In the first place this is a democratic country; and you can take no particular class of people in this country and shut them out from the influences of the democratic principle; from the idea of equality which seems to be the governing principle of the country.

It is impossible, in the next place, to expatriate the black race from this land. They are here forever. They and their descendants are to remain here to the last period of time The folly of this idea is evident. The black race increases in this country at the rate of 60,000 a year; and instead of sending off the increase of one month. say 5,000 persons, there are not 100 black men exported from this country in a year. At this rate, in order to expatriate the black race from this land, you would have to wait for many thousand millenniums. They are to remain here permanently in the land; and they cannot be kept down by the caste principle in a fixed and unalterable position.

How is this problem of caste, which tends to degrade the black race to be solved? The race is separated from all the grand activities of a nation's life. It seems to be the set purpose of the white race that they shall be nothing else but servants. The seeming purpose of the people of this country is that they shall hold the status of serfs, and fill places of servitude alone.

It is very evident that in order to break this up, the bestowment of suffrage is insufficient. The black race has been enfranchised. Enfranchisement has not changed their status or condition. It is evident that education and and learning, simply and alone, cannot do it.

They may have that to a very large degree. Learned men may be raised up among them,—brilliant scholars may be produced, great geniuses spring up from the midst of them—and yet the masses may remain in state of degradation.

There is no absolute connection between learning and character; between mental culture and social prosperity. A people may have learning and yet be poor, degraded and vicious.

Anyone who has gone through the U. States, and more especially in the large cities, must have noticed the condition of the black race and learned these general facts. They are servants; and the only employment they can get is that of service. They are shut out from trades. There are no facilities for their entering the great industries of the land. Combinations exist in every state, in every city and in every village, which prevent them from getting a knowledge of trades and business.

In the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard one sees every where tendencies to pauperism.

Look right here in the city of Washington the Capital of the Nation, and see the penury which exists among the black race. And why? Simply from lack of employment: Because they are confined to one single groove of activity—the position of servants. It is not only so here at Washington, it is the same in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. Everywhere in this country the white men seem bound to keep the black race in the same state of servitude.

The general sentiment of the country seems fixed, that black youth shall not reach the higher activities of life; and the result is pauperism on every side and of every character.

Schools have been established since the emancipation. Common-school education has been embraced by them in almost the entire extent of the country. High-schools have been established. Colleges and Universities have opened their doors, and in all of these, colored young men have received the higher culture of the land. And yet, when they have come out of these Colleges, well furnished, and instinct with bright talents and high geniuses, in many cases it has been impossible for them to get employment, and they have sunk down in numbers of cases, to the waiter's position, or been forced into the status of servants on steamboats and in hotels.

I went, in 1872, in the city of New York, into the kitchen of the Union League Club, and there I saw a young man with a copy of Euripides and Tacitus, in the originals, sitting there with his apron upon him awaiting his turn, as a servant, to stand as a waiter behind the table. I have seen young men who have graduated from college as lawyers and doctors, who have been forced at last to gain a livelihood as servants.

It is evident then that the great problem of industrial life of the black race in this country is yet to be solved in some new way that has not yet been reached. It is to be solved by raising the whole plane of their life to a higher elevation. It is to be solved by touching all the springs of life and activity. It is to be solved by stimulating the mechanical and industrial capacities of the race in this land.

Some plan must be fallen upon by which the rising generation among us can be learned in handicraft. Some scheme must be projected by which our youth can, with success, be equipped for the trades. And here, in the good providence of God, is a good opportunity, in the use of this fund, in order to effect this end. We are utterly opposed to the appropriation of it to the use of colleges and universities. The higher education must take care of itself. When colored men throughout the nation by their industry and activity secure wealth, then let them send their sons to Yale or Harvard, and indulge in the luxury of classical learning; but just now that is not the great, the absolute need of the black race in general in this land. Moreover, the largest facilities are already offered for the higher learning of colored men.

The colleges of the East, with rare exceptions, are open to black youth. The colleges of the West are opened unto them. Special colleges for the race have been established in the South. There is no great difficulty then, about securing college education for the colored youth of this country. This is not our great need.

The great, eminent, universal need of the black race in this country is training in skilled labor, in mechanical knowledge and handicraft. Now, here is a grand opportunity to carry out these purposes. What we ask the government is to found scholarships for this object. We want the whole of this fund to be appropriated for just this simple purpose. We do not want a farthing of it appropriated for any other purposes. There is no need that it should be appropriated for any other purpose. I know, indeed, that several colleges are applying here for a portion of this fund for their own sustentation. But we object to the use of this fund for these ends. Let these colleges take care of themselves, and support their own professors.

Gentlemen, I am anxious to say nothing that may seem disagreeable to anyone present to-day; especially to the reverend gentlemen here, representatives of colleges. One thing however seems very apparent in the history of this country. The general sentiment of this nation seems always to have been that the black man is fit for use.

When he was first brought from Africa, 200 years ago, a slave, it was because he was fit for use. For generations he has been employed on board plantations, amassing wealth for the great proprietors in the South—because he was fit for use.

He has recently been emancipated, and still the idea is current in this country that he is still fit for use. He is thought fit for use by both political parties in the country. They wish to employ them for their own purposes; and all the time while using the black man, no idea has been entertained of his right to use himself; his own power and resources for his own benefit.

Here, gentlemen, you have a magnificent sum of money, the result, largely, of the services of the black race, and in the distribution of it the feeling still seems predominant that the black man is fit for use. Now I say let these colleges take care of themselves. Generous men and women are constantly dying and relieving their needs by large sums of money. Why then, should this fund be appropriated for the support of colleges and professors? It looks to me as if there is to be a repetition of this use of the black man for the good of others.

We claim that this fund should be used *directly* for the benefit of the black man in this land. I myself, and my friends are opposed to its distributions to the various colleges and the support of professors. Let there be a commission appointed in this city, under the government, as trustees of this fund, and let the money go directly for the support of colored youth. Say, for instance, in the State of Mississippi there is a black boy of genius and talent; another in Texas; another in Virginia or Maryland, and they have got genius and talent which fit them for mechanism, agriculture, or to become engineers or workers in metal;—let them appropriate a special fund for their support in some agricultural school or some institution where they can learn scientific agriculture or engineering. And then the servitude into which the whole race seems gravitating at this time will soon pass away; and we, as the white in this country will have mechanics, engineers, workers in metal and handicraftsmen. This will raise the whole tone of our living throughout the country and of the race throughout the entire land.

We beg to thank the Committee for the kind hearing which it has given us this day.

THE ONLY COLORED JUDGE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

We apply the following from the Wheatland *Recorder* of the 23d inst:—

On last election day the voters of East Bear River township elected E. P. Duplex as one of their Justices of the Peace. It was really a compliment to Mr. Duplex to see the old line Democrats, who with Republicans, walked up to the polls and cast their ballots for him. Mr. Duplex is the first colored man who has been elected to an official position in this State or, as far as we know, on the Pacific coast, and the citizens of this precinct can well boast of it, for it shows to the world that they as voters do not look to color but to the man. And in Mr. Duplex they have a gentleman in every sense of the word, and one who will be impartial in all his legal decisions. He issued his first papers on the 9th day of January, 1880 in an attachment case, which has been settled. Mr. Duplex was born at New Haven, Conn., on the 9th day of May, 1831, and is therefore 49 years of age. He came to this State in 1852, and is by occupation a barber. He is married and has two children, Edward and Louisa, who are always up in their studies, and among the best mannered children in the town.

Mr. Duplex is very highly respected in many places where he is known, and his election has been hailed with delight by his many friends in this city as it will also be throughout the Pacific Coast. We hope that some of the other towns of California will give the colored man "a similar chance to rise."—*Elevator.*

POLITICAL EXODUS.

The press and politicians are trying to make capital out of the exodus. I am not aware that money has been furnished by politicians to pay the transportation of colored emigrants to Indiana or elsewhere, but I am sure, if such is the case, it is a good thing for the colored man; and every man ought to have the manhood to stand up boldly and encourage anything that brings assistance to their people. It is a matter of little importance to you how politicians may howl; neither how nor by whom the people are liberated from Southern slavery, so freedom comes; though I don't encourage the idea of going from one section to another to be servants, still had much better suffer awhile and secure the land while it can be had. Still the old adage "half a loaf is better than no loaf," is certainly applicable in this case, as the facts go to show that those people have so far been provided with paying homes as soon as they arrived. That is a decided improvement upon their former condition, and it is of little importance to a dying man who is benefited, so he is saved.

I go further. The colored man's interests are naturally with the Republican party, and it is reasonable to suppose that he will throw his support to that party. Just as much so as that the Catholics feel it is to their interest to support the Democratic party, and they are no way mealy-mouthed about it, either. But who will say that the exodus to Kansas is political, except that they, the people, are seeking political freedom?

When the people first felt death stealing over them they rushed by hundreds for Africa. That had a political significance too, I suppose? It did, indeed. For when they wished to reduce Republican majorities the shotgun policy was introduced. The people being terrified, decided to leave the country. But the tables have turned now, and may the work go ahead.—*Ohio Falls Express.*

RIGHT.

But there is one cause of unrest among the colored people which was somewhat overlooked, and will be the last problem solved, and that is how to make the labor of the working classes worth as much in the South as in other portions of the country.

We venture the opinion, although we have no statistics directly bearing on the point, yet with a somewhat extended knowledge of the prices paid for labor in both sections of the country, that the same amount of labor in the South does not command more than one-half the price paid in the West or North; and furthermore, in many cases the wages agreed upon are not promptly or honestly paid. No doubt the colored people are attached to the South as their birthplace, and if they were land-holders they would remain, but as it is, every laboring man is seeking the highest price for his labor, and if there is a demand in the West and the prices of labor are more remuneraative, the exodus will continue until the labor of the colored man commands a fair price in the South. This, we apprehend, will require quite a revolution in the system of tillage and a large reduction of the non-producing class. In other words, until the colored man shall receive the benefit of his own labor and not share it so largely with his non-producing white brother.—*African Expositor.*

POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

It is the policy of the Southern people to hold the Negro in an ignorant, moneyless, and landless condition. It is impossible for them to rise above that condition, because they cannot save enough money to buy the land; and until the man who cultivates the soil owns it, they can never become independent. All history goes to show that the dependent races of the world have neither respect in public sentiment, nor protection in law. It is a notorious fact that the descendants of the African race in this country are forced by the spirit of caste to occupy a menial position. It matters not how intelligent they may be, nor how much they merit the station their abilities and taste may lead them to aspire; they are debarred, with little or no prospects of it being bettered.—*Ex.*

So far from showing any signs of abatement, the exodus of our people from the eastern section is assuming more gigantic proportions.

It has already exceeded the anticipations of the best friends of the movement and the feeling continues to spread. Unless checked by some means, and that right speedily, we fear that North Carolina, to a very great extent, will be depopulated of her present laboring classes ere another year has passed away. We have always deprecated the movement, and whatever influence we could command has been used against it.

In this we have not been unmindful of the many and grievous ills to which our present condition has exposed us. Far less has it been our purpose in opposing the exodus movement, to justify or even extenuate, any of the wrongs of which our people have just cause for complaint. We have opposed it because we believed it to be the wrong course, and that its end would prove disastrous to all our future hopes. That our lot is hard, that our surroundings, in many important respects, are unfavorable, is admitted by all. But it must be remembered that our people in Indiana and all over the country are confronted by, and are having to endure, hardships no less severe than those which it is alleged gave rise to the exodus.

The evils of which we complain and which we are trying to escape, are more the outgrowth of our condition than anything else. We are sadly mistaken if we believe otherwise.—*Journal of Industry.*

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, February 14, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

There never was a time in the period of our existence when the ADVOCATE had a greater influence, was more widely read and more sought after than now. Though it does not publish one-fourth, or one-tenth for that matter, as many copies as it should, there being hundreds of solvent and chronic borrowers, it is nevertheless growing more and more into popular favor and acquiring a constituency all its own. There may be many positions which it has taken not in strict accordance with current opinion, but the purity of its motives, its devotion to principle and the sincerity of its action have won for it at least the respect of those differing in opinion, and quickened the confidence and support of its friends.

It prides itself in the belief that there is a bright future for that sphere of journalism of which it is the longest representative under one management that has ever been in this District; that with the advance of popular education, the general acquisition of wealth, the representation of the race in the diversified interests and industries of the country—objects worthy of the ADVOCATE'S constant labor, this sphere will widen, extend further, and be more potential.

It, therefore, takes courage and asks its friends to still rally to its cause, first by promptly renewing their own subscription for another year; secondly, by each one obtaining for us the name and money of *at least one new* subscriber for 1880. This will enable us to be more prompt, and present a paper better typographically and otherwise; it will do more—it will help to build up the only office in the District at which colored lads have the opportunity to learn the printer's art or a journeyman to obtain employment.

Our subscription price is *one dollar and fifty cents* a year, invariably in advance. Money can be sent either by *money-order* or in a *registered letter*, without risk.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M. Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subsribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Republican Advocate* is the name of a new colored paper published at Chicago, Ill., by George Beard. Its subscription is $2.00 per annum. May it live long and prosper!

The *Journal of Progress*, Cuthbert, Ga., edited by R. R. Wright, comes to us richly laden with wholesome instruction and full of news. Mr. Wright is a man of marked ability, the principal of an Academy in Southwestern Georgia. He was the boy, and not Lieutenant Flipper, who said to Gen. Howard in 1866, in response to a pertinent inquiry: "tell them we're rising." The poet Whittier made this incident the subject of a poem entitled, "The Black boy at Atlanta." Mr. Wright's motto is characteristic; "We'll find a way or make one."

The *Galveston* (Texas) *Spectator* is revived by its former editor, Richard Nelson. We trust it will be more regular than its predecessor.

Freedom's Journal—A bound copy of the first volume of this pioneer in colored journalism lies before us. It was published in 1827, in the city of New York, Rev. S. E. Cornish and J. C. Russwurm, editors. It numbered among its agents, R. Ruby of Maine, Rev. Paul and Remond, of Massachusetts, Stephen Smith, of Pennsylvania, Hezekiah Grice, of Maryland.———Prout, of the District of Columbia.———DeBaptist and Richard Vaughn, of Virginia. Its selections are choice, evincing literary taste of a high order; its contributed articles are mainly confined to the discussion of questions affecting the status of the men of color of that day, and its editorials are noted for their vigor and forecast of coming events. The colonization movement received no quarter in the *Journal*. Rev. Richard Allen, J. H. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania and others, under *nom de plumes*, gave it many thrusts. Remember, when the *Journal* was started, slavery had not been fully abolished in N. Y. and free colored people had many rights in the Southern States. We notice a Fourth of July celebration by colored men which took place near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1827. It was held mainly to celebrate the abolition of slavery in New York. Among those who participated, we see the name of I. N. Cary of this city, who on that occasion read the Declaration of Independence.

This volume of the *Journal* should be reprinted in book form and have an extensive sale.

The N. C. *Republican* publishes our article on "Consistency" in full, and says:

We are somewhat surprised at the position taken by Brother Cromwell on the Exodus question. It is true that the colored people of this State have their grievances, and we would like for Brother Cromwell to show us a spot in the United States where Negroes are not oppressed. The position that we take is this, that North Carolina is as good a place for the Negro to work out his destiny as any other State in the Union, and that we are opposed to our people being duped by selfish speculators for the purpose of subserving their interests. We reiterate what we said in our speech in the Conference, that "through the machinations and misrepresentations of interested parties, (Prof. Greener, Green and Wall) the seeds of restlessness and discontent have been sown among our people, and the Exodus is the fruit." What we desire is that our people stay here and help to remedy the evils of which we complain.

Why should the *Republican* be surprised at *our* position when it said "if things do not change for the better there will be an Exodus as is an Exodus from North Carolina." We regret that there should be an Exodus from any State in the South in order to bring the Southern people to their senses. So far as the incep ion of the so-called Exodus is concerned, it was as spontaneous from North Carolina as from Mississippi. If there are "selfish speculators duping the people from North Carolina," they are not Washingtonians, but *bona fide* North Carolinians. We call the attention of the *Republican* to the extracts from the *African Expositor* and the *Journal of Industry* as to the true causes for the Exodus.

The *Republican* has already charged white republican and democratic politicians with causing the unrest now characteristic of the rural population in East ern North Carolina, but now it aims to throw the odium on "Prof. Geeener, Green and Wall." Well, Prof. Greener had no connection with the local Emigrant Aid Society during the hegira from N. C., he being in Chicago, Mo., and Kansas lecturing; Prof Green is in New Orleans, and has been for six months; besides, Mr. Green is an opponent of the Exodus. Brother Harris, don't evade facts. While North Carolina may be as good a State as any South of Mason and Dixon's line, the opportunities for the individual Negro are not such as can be found on the praries of the West.

Those of the public who read "Voorhees' Mulatto Man," published in our last issue, and the leader in the *Argus* of even date, will, in all probability, agree with us in saying that Mr. Otey fails to sustain a charge of journalistic enmity on our part against him. We merely reproduced an article which, perhaps, rather too strongly smashed to smithereens the commonly received version of his testimony before the Exodus Committee.

If Mr. Otey hopes to escape unsparing criticism and ridicule when he goes on the witness stand in support of a questionable policy he has made a sad mistake.

He has also made a mistake, which will cause him no little trouble and labor, if when he fancies himself aggrieved by such criticism he does not seek satisfaction from those who make the assault, but bothers those who reproduce the assault. When the article in question was published by the *Bulletin* it gained a circulation and notoriety which it would not have received had it only seen the light through the ADVOCATE. The editor of the *Bulletin* or his Washington correspondent was the gentleman to whom his flaming letter should have been addressed—not ourselves; in fact it was our duty to turn the letter over to the Dead Letter Office instead of inditing a reply, for plainly it was a case of mistaken identity. Hereafter we trust to be more fortunate, for we might incur the ire and displeasure of P. M. G., Key. If the busy-body who informed Mr. Otey of the intended publication and also of the source whence it was received will be as faithful to his master in the future, as in the past, he will deserve at least honorable mention in *our* last will and testament.

It has been a custom in the Departments on the death of an efficient clerk or messenger to have appointed in his stead his widow or daughter. This custom has been almost universally observed, except in the case of colored employes when it was "honored more in the breach than in the observance."

Upon the decease of Mr. John E. Blanheim, which was noted in our columns last week, his widow was appointed at a salary of $1000 per diem—*but only for one month*! Why this distinction was made we know not. Mrs. Blanheim is a capable woman, and she belongs to a worthy family. Her father, Mr. T. W. Allmond, is a citizen of Philadelphia, a voter in the seventh ward represented in Congress by Gen. H. H. Bingham. We call the attention of Gen. Bingham and that of the voters in that ward to this case. We do so because out of sixty women naw employed in a clerical capacity there is not a single colored woman permanently employed. The district which Mr. Bingham represents is one of the strongest Republican districts in the state, which fact is owing to its strong colored Republican vote. Next summer promisses will be as thick as blackberries. Now is the time for performances. This seems to be a timely season for the latter.

The colored people of Baltimore deserve high commendation and congratulation upon the very successful meetings held in the interest of colored teachers for colored schools. By this course they have already won the hearty support of the Baltimore *American* which boldly champions their cause. The success of the movement is assured. Now let Hampton, Storer College, Howard and Lincoln Universities, Miner Normal School and the Philadelphia High School prepare for the certain contest.

The argument of Dr. Crummell, printed on our first page, will repay careful perusal. It deserves the widest possible circulation. Now, if each paper owned and controlled by colored men would print it in its entirety, it would promote the common cause more effectually than if put in pamphlet form.

BALTIMORE.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE QUESTION.

Another Big Demonstration for Colored Teachers in Colored Schools.

A meeting of colored people, who are agitating the question of the employment of colored teachers in the colored public schools of this city, was held last evening at the Presbyterian Church on Madison street near Park avenue. The gathering, which was a very large one, was called to order by Rev. J. H. Riddick, of the Centennial Church, who, after a few remarks counselling moderation in the tone of their requests to the school commissioners, proposed Rev. James H. Johnson as president of the meeting. Mr. Johnson accordingly took the chair, and Dr. H. J. Brown was chosen secretary.

The first speaker introduced was Hon. J. D. Kennedy, of New Orleans, La., who recently ran for Secretary of State on the Republican State ticket. Mr. Kennedy is a young man not yet 25 years of age, but he speaks with great command of language and ideas. He said:

"We do not come, hat in hand, begging for colored teachers as a favor; we demand it as taxpayers and wealth producers. If we are good enough to pay our mites into the coffers of the nation and State; if we are good enough to serve in the armies of the country in times of danger like that of 1864, we are good enough to be teachers in the public schools. With all that is said against the condition of the colored people in the South, we are better off there in this respect than in Baltimore city. I was the candidate on the Republican ticket in Louisiana for Secretary of State at the election. White men came to me and said, 'You are a good fellow, but you are on the wrong track; you cannot succeed. The white people are bound to rule. Wealth and intelligence must prevail.' Hard words will not avail. Reason and sense of right will win in the end. The school commissioners will in time come to ask the question, 'how would they wish the school board to act if they were in our place' We ask only a fair chance. Let the teachers, whatever their color, be selected as they are in New Orleans, after competitive examinations."

Mr. Kennedy made a strong and admirable speech, which was well received as the frequent applause testified.

REMARKS OF MR. MATTHEWS

Mr. William E. Matthews was next introduced as one who had already done the cause great service. Mr Matthews said he was there though more for the purpose of showing by his presence than any words he might utter the deep and abiding interests he had in this movement. It was only a few weeks since by their kind invitation he had addressed the great meeting at Bethel Church, at which time he had at some length given the reasons and arguments underlying this struggle, the press had very largely circulated this speech and his views were fully known. He was confident that the cause would triumph—reforms never go backward, for:—

"Ever does the Truth come uppermost, and ever is justice done." The colored people had done their full duty in this agitation, we are now waiting for some philanthropist in his study, or minister from his pulpit or great editor through his paper to come to their rescue. He paid a glowing tribute to the Rev. Dr. Turner, of Philadelphia for the active part he had taken years ago in opening the door of the street cars of that city to the colored people.

The failure of the school board to put colored teachers in colored schools was an insult to our capacities and a humiliation to our aspirations, and in the name of our common humanity he denounced it, and concluded by alluding to a recent article in the North American Review from the ex-premier of England, Mr. Gladstone who said that if America prospered and grew in population, wealth and general development during the next thirty years as during the past thirty, she would be the greatest power on the globe outstripping England, as she has already France and Germany; but said the speaker, she cannot be truly great until she metes out justice to her children, black, red and yellow Negro, Indian and Chinaman. Then would it be that round and round the world our flag would go, with every stripe like the morning light and every star like that which hung over Bethlehem; then shall it be that no man shall point to that flag and say there flaunts a lie, for all men shall know that it stands for freedom, equality and protection for all mankind!

Mr. Wyatt Archer, of Washington was introduced but excused himself from making a speech owing to the lateness of the hour. He gave some words of congratulation on the fight that was being made and he doubted not but if they would but continue that victory would yet come to them.

It had been announced that Marshal Fred Douglass would deliver an address; but the following letter received from him, stating that he could not be present, was read;

MY DEAR MATTHEWS:—"I regret that I cannot be with you to-night in Baltimore. The cause which you are to plead to-night in company with other eloquent friends is plainly enough a righteous cause. There is every reason in the world why colored teachers should be employed to teach colored schools, and there is no good reason for the discrimination against them now practiced in Baltimore. I am in favor of such teachers because colored teachers are not employed to teach white schools, and because white teachers may be fairly presumed to share the common prejudices of their race against colored people. I hold that nothing can be well done that is not lovingly done; that the painter cannot make his picture beautiful unless he does his work lovingly; that the preacher cannot successfully preach unless he loves his congregation; that the physician cannot so well administer to his patient, or the lawyer attend the case of his client unless he has a direct interest in the welfare of patient and client, and that this principle applies pre-eminently to teachers and pupils. I am in favor, secondly, of employing colored teachers for colored schools because such teachers are abundantly qualified by their attainments to teach, and are eager for the work. Thirdly, I am in favor of the employment of such teachers because there are so few avocations opened to colored persons, and especially to the educated class. Fourthly, I am in favor of the employment of colored teachers because blood is thicker than water, and such teachers have everything in common with such pupils, and must fail or flourish with them, and because their work as teachers is in the line of their race pride, race love, and race ambition, and these elements enter largely in the work of education. Fifth. I am in favor of the employment of such teachers because their non-employment brands them with the stigma of unfitness to teach, and degrades them in their own eyes, and in the eyes of the children of their race, and instead of teaching them to respect themselves, it tends to make them despise themselves Sixth, I am in favor of employing colored teachers, because I am for giving all an equal chance in the race of life, and for hindering none.

As I told the people of Baltimore, when in company with you I spoke to them on this subject, I tell them now that Baltimore is too great to be small; she has advanced too far in the cause of liberty and equal rights to keep longer alive the prejudice inherited from a by-gone condition, and that she should make haste to put herself in harmony with the civilization of the age, and with the Constitution of the United States, which makes no discrimination against men on account of race or previous condition.

Please say to the meeting that they are wise in continuing this agitation; that the powers that be in Baltimore, though slow to act, are still open to the influence of a just public sentiment, and, sooner or later, will yield to the righteous claim you are now making. Very truly yours,

(Signed.) FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

J. W. Cromwell, in expressing regrets at his absence wrote:

"Separate schools are established to accommodate the prejudices of the whites of this country, and to ignore the qualifications of colored teachers for colored schools is to add insult to injury. The colored people of Baltimore would be unworthy of that freedom of political action guaranteed them under the constitution, if they allowed this discrimination upon a discrimination to continue without manly protest. As it is, the unanimity, wise policy and persistence shown in the series of meetings now drawing to a close, are a guarantee of success.

Prof. R. T. Greener, of Howard University, wrote:

"I am the enemy of caste schools. In a republic they are a disgraceful anomaly. I tolerate them only because they are better than no school. When we see in Baltimore, as I lately saw in Chicago, a black lady teacher in a white schools when our complaints will be stopped!"

Resolutions were adopted appointed a committee of seven to present a petition to the school board, signed by a large number of colored and some white persons, in favor of the object of the meeting. It was stated that the petition will be presented to the meeting next Tuesday evening and, if allowed by the board, some of committee will support it with arguments. The committee are Revs. J. H. Riddick, W. Becket, W. M. Hargraves, J. H. Johnson, Dr. H. J. Brown, J. W. Locke and P. T. Cross.

The meeting was enthusiastic throughout, and all were unanimous in agreeing that the only way to accomplish their ends was to continue the peaceful, respectful, but emphatic, agitation until the succeeded.

Social Features.

The committee of which Rev. Mr. Riddick was chairman met the speakers at the Camden Station at 5:30 p. m. where crowds awaited them, they were driven to the residence of Rev. Mr. Hedges, 297 Eutaw Street. A bountiful repast was here served among the guests, other than those from Washington being Dr. H. J. Brown, Rev. Jas. H. A. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Weaver and others. After the meeting at the church the gentlemen were the guests of Mr. Jas. T. Bradford at 55 Centre street, at 11 o'clock the party accompanied by Dr. Whitfield Winzey and C. A. Feetwood sat down to the supper which was a most elegant one in all of its appointments.

The *menu* embraced terrapin, chicken salad, broiled oysters, turkey &c., with fruits and wine, toasts were proposed and responded to and it was past two in the morning when the parcy broke, some to retire to their abodes, others to attend the party then in progress by the Junior Assembly.

BALTIMORE NOTES

Referring to the recent meeting our Baltimore correspondent P. E. N. says:

"The address of Mr. Kennedy was acknowledge by all who heard it to have been one of the best thus far delivered upon the subject to a Baltimore audience. It lacked no element of perfection, it was such an one that the most fastidious could find no fault, so logical that our bitterest enemies would have relented in its hearing, so well delivered that the church echoed with loud applause; taking it all in all we consider it to have been the consummated flower of oratory.

We have heard few addresses that equaled this in arrangment of proofs and arguments which at once seemed to secure the attention of his hearers, and held them with unabated interest to its completion. He grasped his subject with a rare union of force and discrimination and he presented his arguments in such an order of arrangement, marked at once with great perspicuity and logical accurateness that when he arrived at the conclusion he seemed to have reached it by a process of established propositions interwoven by the hand of a master.

Mr. Wyatt Archer was called upon for a speech which he gracefully made in a neat, five minute address couched in well chosen words, expressing his deep interest in and sanguine hope of the ultimate success of our just course.

TRIBUTE TO A VETERAN TEACHER

On Friday evening the 6th inst., a committee of ladies and gentlemen waited on Sarah M. Douglass at her residence, 508 Powell st., Phila., and presented to her a testimonial expressing the high regard in which she is held by her numerous friends and the esteem and gratitude of many of her former pupils.

Miss Frazelia Campbell, a former pupil, and now principal of the Girls' High School Department' Institute for Colored Youth made the presentation.

The testimonial was accompanied by a sum of money which was probably one of the best evidences that its expressions were sincere.

Mrs. Douglass taught in our schools for colored children for more than fifty years, and during that time also gave lectures on Physiology and Hygiene to women in this and other cities; she is seventy-three years of age, and ceased teaching three years ago, but continues her lectures to women. Her life has been a useful one; directly, to the people among whom she has labored; indirectly, to the whole nation, for she has added to the sum of its intelligence and morality.—Phila.

Mrs. Senator Bruce at the President's Reception.

At the annual reception given by the President and Mrs. Hayes to the Diplomatic Corps to which members of Congress, Senators and their their families were invited, Mrs. Bruce wore a velvet dress elaborately trimmed with gold satin, embroidered in black and gold, set off with drapings of point duchess lace of richest design intermingled with butter-cups. Her hair was beautifully and tastefully arranged and adorned with point lace and rose-buds; a bunch of roses at her throat and waist added to the brilliancy of the costume. Her ornaments were large soltaire d amonds.

Miss Wilson, her sister, wore a dress of shell-pink silk, profusely trimmed with valenciennes lace with an elaborate over-dress of white silk heavily embroidered in the same color, the draping finished with heavy fringe. Her ornaments were natural flowers and pearls.

Lecture.

Samuel R. Lowery, Esq., of Huntsville, Ala., will lecture in Israel C. M. E. Church on Monday evening the 16th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: SILK CULTURE—Its importance to the colored citizens of the United States. Admission ten cent. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church.

Mrs. Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapitation, costive habits and all comic eases. They save Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the "ne plus unum" of medicines.

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SATURDAY, February 14, 1880.

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AGENTS.

Baltimore ..... J. H. Williams.
Norfolk ..... T. J. Corprew.
Northern Virginia ..... O. L. Grant.
Tennessee, ... H. W. Rolfe.
New York ..... G. W. Hardmond.
Raleigh ..... B. J. Edwards.
Levi Cromwell, Gen'l Ag't for Philadelphia.
Washington ..... G. B. Anderson
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
South Washington, ... G. L. Jackson.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
Providence, R. I. - Richard Grant
New Bedford, Mass. - Wm. H. Carney

LOCAL.

☞ We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—A special meeting of the Banneker Industrial Educational Association is called to meet Tuesday night at the rooms of Mr. H. C. Irving at Tallmadge Hall.

—There was a presentation of a set of silver ware to John Wesley church Monday night. The articles were presented respectively on behalf of the Ladies Aid Association by Misses Mattie Johnson, and Anna Brooks who read essays, and received by Miss Joy. Further remarks were made by Messers W. C. Chase and Richard Lawse.

—The marriage of Mr. Walter S. Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Annie Brooks took place at the 15th St. Presbyterian church Thurday night before a fashionable audience. At eight o'clock same evening the marriage of Mr. Duchell to Miss Prince came off at Union Bethel church.

—Mrs D. F. Smith a missionary to India has visited Storer College the past week and spoken twice in behalf of the Woman's Society and once on the history of India, giving some account of her personal experiences among the women of India, and of results already witnessed. She has been serving as a missionary in India for twenty years and expects to return soon.

—The ladies of the Aid Society of the 19th. St. Baptist church will continue their fair during the next week. On Tuesday night there will be a Leap Year Valentine and Oyster Supper, conducted by the young ladies. Admission 25 cents. Supper free.

—The Masonic Fraternity are making extensive arrangements for the approaching May convention.

—Miss Mattie Lawrence will give a concert for the benefit of the 19th Street Baptist Church at an early date.

—Messrs. Wm. H. F. Armstead and Jerome Baptiste, of Philadelphia, will visit this city on or about the 22 inst. We hope the Sparta Club will take notice and give the gentlemen a "good send off."

—Mr. James B. Devaux leaves for Georgia next Monday.

—The District Republican Convention after a heated session of two days selected as delegates to Chicago, Collector of Taxes, John F. Cook and ex-Mayor, Sayles J. Bowen, with Dr. Chas. B. Purvis and A. M. Clapp, (Editor of the *Republican*) alternates. There cannot be the least doubt but that the interests of this District at Chicago will be well taken care of by the above named gentlemen.

—Walter Johnson, son of Mr. Henry Johnson is lying dangerously ill at his residence on Coloumbia street. The parents have the sympathy of personal friends.

—Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback and State Senator Andrew J. Dumont left for home last Wednesday evening.

—Senator Burch left for New Orleans last Friday morning.

—Deputy Naval officer Louis M. Kenner and Mr. James D. Kennedy leave Monday evening next for Chicago *en route* to New Orleans.

—The grand jury of Fauquier County, Va., have declared that Arthur Jordan came to his death by violence from the hands of some unknown masked persons from a distance.

—Daniel W. Lewis, Esq. arrived in the city last Saturday and left Monday for Manassas, Va.

—Among the strangers present in the city during the past week we noticed the faces of J. Penroyer Jones of Ark, Rev. A. Allensworth of Ky., Col. Dument and Mr. L. T. Kenner of Louisiana.

—There will be a course of lectures at Union Bethel A. M. E. Church; the first to be delivered by Bishop A. W. Wayman on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, commencing at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Reply to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll."

There was a fire at Mrs. Butler's, 1520 O street, n. w., next door to Dr. Crummell's, Monday night. Damage about $50. No insurance.

—The Catholic Fair closed Tuesday night. A large crowd was in attendance. Several articles were raffled and autioneered off.

—The death of Mrs. Maria W. Stewart late matron of the Freedmen's Hospital closes the career of one of the most remarkable women of our times. We could not in a single paragraph do that justice to her life and services which they merit. The crowded columns of our present issue forbid more than this mention. Next week we will give a biographical sketch.

—The Ebenezer A. M. E. Sunday School situated on Beall near Montgomery street Georgetown, D. C. will hold their first quarterly concert on Sunday evening Feb, 15th., in the audience room of the church. All are cordially invited to be present; exercises commence at 7:30 o'clock.

—On last Tuesday evening a grand presentation of a communinn set took place at the John Wesley church under the auspices of the paving association. The church was crowded with some of our best citizens, great credit is to the president Mrs. M. R. Butler who with the other members of the association strove earnestly to make it a grand success.

To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money ready for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. There is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to meet it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Tiil and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Leadville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded. CHLOE CLARK,
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OUTRAGE AT THE EBBITT HOUSE.

We understand that a respectable and married colored women went to the Ebbitt House last Wednesday afternoon to obtain washing, she was gathering the clothes in a room occupied by a Southern white gentleman (?) when its occupant locked the door on her, and taking her up bodily, attempted an outrage on her person. Her screams and cries aroused the hotel, and prevented the consummation of the villainous act. The proprietor notified the man to leave, but he remained took dinner and still is there.

The woman is a member of the 19th Street Baptist Church. No arrests have been made and no threats of lynching.

Married.

—KENNER—MILLER—On Tuesday evening February 3, Mr. Lewis Tribue Kenner, of New Orleans to Miss Sarah F. Miller, of Nashville, Tenn.

On Tuesday evening, February 3. was witnessed the marriage of one of our most worthy young men, of whom our city feels justly proud, to an estimable and loving young lady.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Kenner, by the Rev. Dr. Alexder, of the Central Congregational Church. The bride is a handsome brunette, rather small in figure, and not yet out of her teens. Her dress was made of white silk, a la princesse, looped with orange blossoms, with trimmings of fine laces. Her ornaments were pearl and gold. The groom was looking his best, dressed in the conventional black broadcloth.—*Louisianian.*

How to Dispose of the Unclaimed Bounty.

On Thursday of last week the following colored men appeared before the House Committee on Education and Labor; Rev. Dr. A. Crummell, Wm. Sypbax, A. T. Augusta M. D., F. G. Barbadoes, M. M. Holland, R. W. Thompkins and Daniel A. Murray. After spending a couple of hours in laying their plans before the Committee for its consideration, they were requested to furnish a bill expressive of their views which was handed in Thursday.

SECTION 1 Names as incorporators of the National Mechanical and Industrial Institute; C. L. Reason of N. Y., J. M. Trotter of Mass., Levi Cromwell and Robt. Purvis of Pa., Isaac Myers and W. A. Bishop of Md., J. F. Cook, Dr. A. T. Augusta, Dr. A. Crummell, Frederick Douglass of D. C., Rev. F. Cook and J. W. Cromwell of Va., Osborne Hunter Jr. of N. C., R. R. Wright of Ga., Jas. T. Rapier of Ala., J. R. Lynch of Miss., Jas. Lewis of La., Rev. D. Wadkins of Tenn., T. L. Gant of Ohio., Horace Morris of Ky. and Robt. Smalls of S. C.

SEC. 2 Provides for the cession of the Harper's Ferry property to the incorporators for the purposes of maintaining a national industrial school.

SEC. 3 Provides that the secretary of the Treasury shall pay over to the Board of Trustess the interest of the $510,000 unclaimed bounty invested in four per cents.

SEC. 4 Provides for the support, tuition board and lodging at public expense, of one hundred students for a term of two years during which they shall be instructed in trades and handicrafts. One pupil is allowed every fifty thousand colored population but any State district or territory having thirty-five thousand is entitled to at least one student.

SEC. 5 Provides for the appointment of a board of visitors by Congress two from the Senate and five from the House.

SEC. 6 Provides for an annual itemized report to Congress of receipts and expenditures of the Institution.

[It is now in order for those who think Industrial Education should be preferred to higher education as advocated to send in their petitions. Since the above was written, Secretary Sherman has reported that only $200,000 of unclaimed bounty is available—ED.]

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, MD., February, 12.

Cotton quiet. Middling 13 c.

Flour dull and lower. Howard street and Western superfine, $4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 00 do family, $6 25@7 25; City mills superfine, 4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 00; do family, $6 25@7 25; do Rio brands, $7 25@7 50; Patapsco family, $8 00.

Wheat—Southern easier; Western opened steady, fell off and closed lower to sell. Southern red, $1 35@1 40; do amber $1 44@1 47; No 2 Western winter red, spot, and January, $1 43; February, $1 41½@1 44½; March, $1 43¾@1 44; April, $1 45½@1 45¾; May, $1 53 1-2@1 54.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet. Southern white, 58@61c; do yellow, 58c; Western mixed, spot, January, February and March, 56¾@54 1-2c; April, 53c; May, 57¾@58c; steamer, 56c.

Oats firm. Southern, 47@48c; Western white, 49@50c; do mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 47@48c.

Rye dull at 88@90c.

Hay steady. Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17&18 per ton.

Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork, $13 50, Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides do packed, 5 1-4@7 1-2; bacon shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib sides, 8 c; hams, 10 1-2@11c; lard, refined tierces 8 1-2c.

Butter steady. Prime to choice Western packed, 20@26c; roll, 18@22.

Eggs dull and lower at 15@16 c.

Petroleum—Crude, nominal; refined at 7¾.

Coffee firm. Rio cargoes, 13¾ @16¾c.

Sugar strong. A soft, 9¾c.

Whiskey dull and heavy at $1 10 1-2@1 11.

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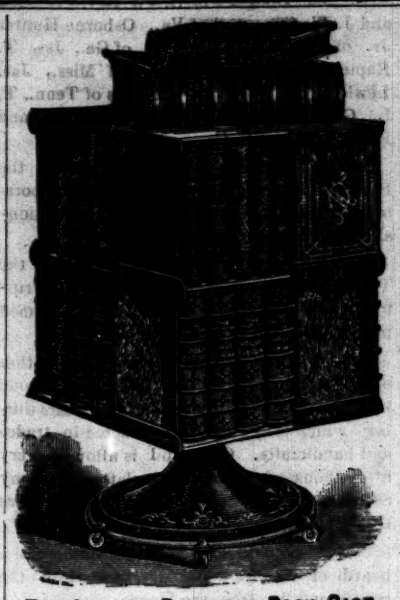

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